1) What are the basic properties of a reference monitor?

   a) deferrable, self protecting, and small enough to be examined.
   b) always invoked, tamper-proof, and small enough to be verified.
   c) able to monitor programs, protect itself, and verifiable.
   d) security policy, assurance and accountability.
   e) None of the above.

2) A reference monitor:

   a) mediates all operating system calls.
   b) mediates all accesses by subjects to objects.
   c) monitors all operating system calls.
   d) monitors trusted subjects.
   e) None of the above.

3) The security (TCB) perimeter separates:

   a) the system from the outside world.
   b) internal system components from external components.
   c) security-relevant internal system components from all other internal system components.
   d) users from the system.
   e) None of the above.

4) Which evaluation class (listed below) has the highest assurancewith respect to the implementation of the reference monitor concept?

   a) D.
   b) C1.
   c) C2.
   d) B1.
   e) B2.

5) Security models support which aspect of the reference monitor concept:

   a) completeness.
   b) isolation.
   c) verifiability.
   d) All of the above.
   e) None of the above.

6) Trusted subjects (e.g., trusted processes) are:

   a) functions that enforce a system's DAC policy.
   b) processes that enforce a system's MAC policy.
   c) functions that require less assurance than the TCB.
   d) processes that are verified not to contain illicit code (e.g.,viruses, Trojan horse).
   e) a) and b).
   f) None of the above.

7) For a reference monitor to be isolated means:

a) it cannot be contained within the TCB.
b) it must be a separate trusted process outside of the operating system.
c) all calls to the reference monitor must go through a strictly enforced interface.
d) it must be protected from tampering by untrusted processes.
e) reference monitors are not isolated.

8) The TCB consists of:

a) the security-related heart of the trusted computing system.
b) all elements of the system responsible for supporting the securitypolicy.
c) all elements of the system on which the protection is based.
d) All of the above.
e) None of the above.

9) An RVM is analogous to:

a) a dedicated mode monitor.
b) an encrypted password manager.
c) a security kernel.
d) a cryptographic guard device.
e) None of the above.

10) Which of the following characteristics would indicate that a subject istrusted (select as many as are appropriate)?

a) it is trusted not to violate the system's security policy.
b) it is part of the TCB.
c) it possesses privileges that cause the RVM to bypass certain security checks.
d) it is not allowed to bypass any of the system's security checks.
e) it is used to implement the reference monitor.
f) architecturally, it executes outside the RVM and uses services of the RVM just as though it was an untrusted subject.